ZEYNALOVA, Kh. K., Shakhmamedbekova, E. Z., and Bagbanly, I. L.

"Blea c hing Properties of Binagadinks and Karachukhursk Clays"
Azerbaychan SSR Elmler ARademiyanynyn m'ruzeleri, 9, No 7, 1953, 381-384
   (Azerbaydzhani with Russian resume)

The best clays of the Apsheron Peninsula for bleaching oily distillates
are clays from the Binagadinkk and Karachukhursk deposits. As adsorbents
in the clenaing of oils they are not worse than gumbrin (a clay peculiar
to Russia), but yield to gumbrin in the matter of speed of filtration and
oil capacity. (RZhGeol, No 6, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 787, 12 Jan 56

BAGBANLY, I.L.; ZEYNALOVA, Kh.L.

Preparation of aluminum sulfate from kaolins. Trudy Inst.khim. AN
Azerb.SSR no.13:104-113 '54.

(Aluminum sulfate) (Kaolin)

(MLRA 8:6)

ZEYNALOVA, Kh. L.

MT

New form of cement (concrete) based on alunite from Zaglikak deposits. I. L. Bagbanly, Kh. L. Zeinalova, and T. R. Mirzoeva. *Doklady Akad. Nauk Azerbaidzhan. S.S.R. 11.* No. 4, 249-52(1955)(in Russian, Azerbaidzhan summary, 252-3).—The clay residue obtained from partial calcining of alunite, contg. SiO_2 9.41%, Al_2O_3 40.98%, and SO_3 26.48%, forms a compn. with limestone at 1:1 proportion which clinkers at 1250-300° to a gray clinker, which on powdering and mixing with H_2O shows good hardening and binding ability.   G. M. Kosolapoff

②

ZEYNALOVA, KH. L.

BAGBANLY,I.L.; ZEYNALOVA,Kh.L.; MIRSOYEVA,T.R.

New type of cement based on alunite from the Zaglik deposits.
Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 11 no.4:249-253 '55.   (MIRA 8:10)

1. Institut khimii Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Pred-
stavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR M.A.Ka-
shkayevm.

(Zaglik--Alunite) (Cement)

ZEYNALOVA, Kh.L.

14(5)

SOV/152-59-1-26/31

AUTHOR: Zeynalova, M. K.

TITLE: Investigation of the Variation of the Parameters of a Single-core Electric Logging Cable Under Conditions of High Pressure and Temperature (Issledovaniye izmeneniya parametrov odnozhil'-nogo karotazhnogo kabelya v usloviyakh bol'shikh davleniy i vysokikh temperatur)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, 1959, Nr 1, pp 113 - 116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper gives the result of an investigation conducted on the single core cable KOBD-4 with a tearing strength of 4 tons and an outside diameter of 8 mm. The dependence of the cable parameters on pressure and temperature was investigated. For this purpose a special testing device was constructed. The tests showed that the cable volume increases with a rise of pressure and that this variation of volume is proportional to that of pressure. A variation of pressure from 0 to 300 kg/cm^2 and a variation of temperature from 20° up to 150° leads to an increase in cable

Card 1/2

Investigation of the Variation of the Parameters of a   SOV/152-59-1-28/31
Single-core Electric Logging Cable Under Conditions of High Pressure and
Temperature

volume by approximately 3.5%. In the case of isobaric temper-
ature variation the ohmic Resistance varies linearly. The
ohmic Resistance changes by 10 to 12% with a pressure rise
of from 0 to 300 kg/cm² and a rise in temperature of from
20 up to 150°. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 3 Soviet
references.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova
               (Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute   imeni M. Azizbekov)

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1958

Card 2/2

ZEYNALOVA, T.

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances   G-3

Abs Jour   : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12157

Author   : Ismailzade I.G., Mamedaliyev Yu.G., Mirzoyeva Sh.,
               Zeynalova T., Abdullayeva Kh.M.
Inst   : Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR
Title   : New Method of Analysis of Isomeric Dialkylbenzenes

Orig Pub   : Izv. AN AzSSR, 1956, No 4, 25-31

Abstract   : The available methods of chemical separation of dialkyl-
               substituted benzenes are not accurate. The new method
               of analysis of dialkyl-substituted benzenes is based on
               comparison of intensity of the characteristic x-ray dif-
               fraction lines of isomers of phthalic acid. The method
               yields entirely satisfactory results.

Card 1/1

ZEYNALOVA, T.

A new method of analysis of isomers of dialkylbenzenes

Yu. G. Mamedaliev, I. G. Ismailzade, Sh. Mirzoeva, T. Zeinalova, and Kh. M. Abdullaeva

USSR/ Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/1   Pub. 22 - 29/62

Authors   : Mamedaliyev, Yu. G., Act. Memb. of Ac. Sc., Azerb.SSR.; Ismailzade, I. G.;
              Mirzoyeva, Sh.; Zeynalova, T.; and Abdullayeva, Kh. M.
Title   : Analysis of isomers of dialkylbenzenes

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/3, 529-530, May 21, 1955

Abstract   : A new method is described for the analysis of dialkyl substitutes of benzene
              through roentgenographic quantitative determination of each phthalic acid iso-
              mer present in oxidation product. The accuracy of the analysis method is of
              a order of ... In addition ... ... eliminates the difficult ...
              ... ... and divi... ... ... ers according to their sol-
              ... ... he results obtained by the new method are listed Five refer-
              ... 4 USSR and 1 USA (1950-1953). Table.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Azerb. SSR, Inst. of Petroleum

Submitted   : October 30, 1954

ZI FNALOVA T

MAMEDALIYEV,Yu.G.; ISMAILZADYE,I.G.; MIRZOYEVA,Sh.; ZEYNALOVA,T.;
ABDULLAYEVA,Kh.M.

A new method for analyzing dialkyl benzene isomers. Dokl. AN
SSSR 102 no.3:529-530 My '55.   (MLRA 8:9)

1. Institut nefti Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.
              (Benzene derivatives)

MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; KAMBAROV, Yu.G.; ZEYNALOVA, T.A.

Synthesis of some alkyl-substituted cyclohexanes. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.
86, 547-50 '52.
(CA 47 no.22:12271 '53)   (MLRA 5:9)

ZEYNALOVA, T. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Cyclic Hydrocarbons

21 Sep 52

"Synthesis of Some Alkyl-Substituted Cyclohexanes," S. D. Mekhtiyev, Yu. G. Kambarov, and T. A. Zeynalova

DAN SSSR, Vol 86, No 3, pp 547-550

1, 4-Diisopropylcyclohexane, 1,2,4-triisopropylcyclohexane, 1,4-di-sec-isopropylcyclohexane, and 1,4-diter-butylcyclohexane were synthesized for the first time from the corresponding alkylbenzenes by hydrogenation over Raney nickel and nickel-kieselguhr catalysts. 1,2,4,5-tetraisopropylbenzene does not hydrogenate. Presented by Acad B. A. Kazanskiy 15 Jul 52

PA 247T6

ZEYNALOVA, V.A.

A case of calculous pyonephrosis with perforation into the pleural
cavity. Urologiia 21 no.4:53-54 O-D '56.   (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz kafedry urologii (zav. - prof. M.B.Abiyev) Azerbaydzhanskogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Baku.
        (NEPHROSIS, case reports
          calculous pyonephrosis with perf.)
        (KIDNEYS, calculi
          causing pyonephrosis with perf.)

GORIN, V.A.; ZEYNALOVA, Z.G.

Migration of petroleum along fractures in the Kirmaki series
of a productive layer. Dokl. An Azerb. SSR 17 no.5:387-393 '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut geologii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Predstavleno akademikom
AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR M.A. Kashkayem.
(Apsheron Peninsula—Petroleum geology)

AZIZBEKOV, Sh.A.; ZEYPALOV, M.B.; GADZHIYEV, T.G.

Analysis of facies and thickness of middle Miocene sediments in the Nakhichevan Depression in Azerbaijan. Dokl.AN Azerb. SSR 15 no.11:1025-1029 '59.   (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR.
       (Nakhichevan A.S.S.R.--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ZEYTLINOK, Prof. G. A. (c1906).

Ch. Electronic Designer, Komintern Plant, Leningrad -c1944-

Dr. Technical Sci.

"An Investigation of Parasitic Oscillation in Radio Transmitters," 1940;

"Stability Criteria for Output Stages of Powerful Radio Stations," Radiotekh.,

4, No. 3, 1949.

ZEYTLENOK, G. A.

"Modern Schemes of Neutralization Circuits in Radio Engineering," Sbornik Trudov LEIS imeni Bonch-Bruyevich, No 6, 1949.

ZEYTLENOK, G.A., doktor tekhn. nauk.

Parameters of electron tubes operating on ultrahigh frequency.
Radiotekhnika 8 no.1:16-31 Ja-F '53.   (MIRA 11:6)
            (Electron tubes)   (Radio, Shortwave)

ZEYTLENOK G. A.

М. В. Галаст,
А. С. Тагер

О состоянии работы параметрических усилителей СВЧ, в которых используется эффект свободных электронов.

В. О. Свечев

О предельных параметрах полевых электронных приборов миллиметрового диапазона.

9 июня
(с 18 до 22 часов)

А. Д. Власов

О методе группировки частоты в трубах электронных лучков.

Г. А. Зейтленок

О электронного электронного пучка с поперечным полем.

М. В. Галаст

Метод расчета параметров электронно-лучевых СВЧ генераторов перисистемного типа.

Л. Н. Лошаков,
Ю. Н. Пчельников

Об определении коэффициента усиления для постоянных распространения в замедляющей системе при наличии электронного пучка.

А. В. Голова

Взаимодействие электромагнитного поля с спирально-винтовым электронным потоком.

10 июня
(с 10 до 16 часов)

А. М. Горшкова,
В. А. Коробков

О возможности улучшения параметров резонатора системы магнетрона посредством изменения формы резонаторов.

М. Н. Кузнецов,
Г. В. Разгим

К вопросу о состоянии флюктуаций в магнетроне.

М. Н. Кузнецов,
М. Н. Варбанов,
Б. Е. Начен

Экспериментальное исследование флюктуаций в магнетроне.

М. М. Лопбос,
В. И. Мастеренко,
Б. Е. Конев

Малогабаритный трохотрон для решения уровней динамики параметров частот и флюктуаций в магнитных полях.

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications in. A. S. Popov (VNORIE), Moscow, 8-12 июня. 1959

ZEYTLENOK, Grigoriy A., DOLUKHANOV, M. P., MURAVYEV, K. Kh., PALSHKOV, V. V.,
FOMICHEV, I. N. and FRADIN, . A. Z.

"Research Work of the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute of
Communications of the Propagation of Radio Waves by Means of Tropospheric Scatter
on the Experimental Leningrad-Petrozavodsk Line."

paper presented at the Conference on Propagation of Very Short Waves in Prague
(Liblice) 10-12 November 1958.

ZEYTLENOK, G. A.

G. A. Zeytlenok, "On the theory of a power amplifier in a circuit with a common grid."
Scientific Session Devoted to "Radio Day", May 1958, Trudrezervizdat, Moscow, 9 Sep 58.

It appears that three feedback channels between the output and input circuits
exist in an amplifier in a circuit with a common grid. A converted amplifier circuit
is given and the equivalent circuits of the input and output loops are determined. The
induced resistance in the input circuit is computed and the dependence of the exciter
region on the amplifier adjustment is determined. Questions of amplifier stability are
analyzed. A method of computing the amplifier region is given.

89-4-5-6/26

AUTHORS: Zeytlenok, G. A., Rumyantsev, V. V., Smirnov, V. L.,
            Fomin, L. P., Khokhlov, V. K., Grishayev, I. A.,
            Zeydlits, P. M.

TITLE: Principles of the Selection of the Basic Parameters of a
            Linear Accelerator of Electrons to High Energy (Osnovaniya
            dlya vybora osnovnykh parametrov lineynykh uskoriteley
            elektronov na bol'shiye energii)

ABSTRACT: By a comparative analysis the dependence of the accelerator
            length, the number of sections, the input power, the con-
            struction costs, and the possibilities of use on the value
            of the electric field strength in the axis of the waveguide
            are shown. The section of the waveguide in this case is fed
            independently by a high-frequency generator.
            The minimum of the construction cost and of the possibilities
            of use is not determined by the final energy of the electrons.

Card 1/3

89-4-5-6/26

Principles of the Selection of the Chief Parameters of a Linear Accelerator
for Electrons of High Energy

There is no relation between these points. It could be shown
that for the feeding of the accelerator sections a high-
frequency generator with a power of more than 2o MW is best
suited. The problem of the increase of the duration of the
useful part of the high-frequency impulse is ventilated. If a
rectangular waveguide is used, the duration of the impulse at
the input of the excitation line must be increased by the
amount of $L/V_{limit} - L/C$. In this case it is as well necessary
that the high-frequency impulse reaches the amplifying klystron
of the first section with a deceleration of the same amount.
For that purpose a special synchronizing scheme is needed which
simultaneously transfers the phase shift to the other sections.
The relation between the duration of the useful part of the
impulse and the total duration of the impulse is independent
of the final energy of the accelerated electrons. There are

Card 2/3   13 figures, 1 table and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

89-4-5-6/26

Principles of the Selection of the Chief Parameters of a Linear Accelerator
of Electrons to High Energy

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

         1. Electron accelerators—Design

Card 3/3

ZEYTLENOK,G.A.

"Neue erkenntnisse der tropospharischen Wellenausbrietung."

Report submitted for the 4th Intl. Electrical Engineering Conference
East Germany   26-30 Oct 1959

82872

S/120/60/000/02/003/052

21.2200

E032/E314

AUTHORS: Zeytlenok, G.A., Zinov'yev, L.P. and Royfe, I.M.

TITLE: High Voltage Supply for the Deflecting Plates in the Ion Beam Injection System of the 10 GeV Synchrophasotron /9

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 2, pp 16 - 20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper was originally communicated to the All-Union Conference on High Energy Particles in 1956 (Refs 1 and 2). In the 10 GeV synchrophasotron, the proton beam is directed onto the equilibrium orbit by a system of five deflecting plates (Figure 1). Mechanical displacement of the plates and the voltage across each pair can be adjusted so that the beam can be directed onto an orbit of any radius in the accelerator chamber. The voltage across the plates can be between 20 and 100 kV. In order to eliminate the effect of the electrostatic field between the plates on the particle trajectories outside the injection process, the voltage is removed from the plates in 0.5 μsec. The form of the voltage applied to the plates is shown in Figure 2. The

Card1/3   reduction in the voltage takes place at the rate of

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E032/E314

High Voltage Supply for the Deflecting Plates in the Ion Beam
Injection System of the 10 GeV Synchrophasotron

about 2×10^{11} V/sec and is obtained by using a large
number of hydrogen thyratrons in parallel with the plates.
In order to maintain a constant voltage during the
injection process, a sufficiently large capacitor is
connected across the deflecting plates. The magnitude
of this stabilizing capacitor was determined from the
condition that the relative reduction of the voltage
during the injection time (about 300 μsec) should not
exceed 0.5%. The final value for this capacitor was
0.01 μF. At the maximum pulse repetition frequency, the
power required to charge this capacitor is 0.5 kW. Since
it is inconvenient to use capacitors greater than 0.01 μF
(because of the increased power), the high voltage
rectifier was not used at the ordinary mains frequency.
Instead, a supply frequency of 100 kc/s was employed. A
block diagram of the installation is shown in Figure 3.
It consists of a master oscillator (100 kc/s) and an
aperiodic preliminary amplifier. The latter is followed
by a cascade multiplier. A detailed circuit of the

Card 2/3

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E032/E314

High Voltage Supply for the Deflecting Plates in the Ion Beam
Injection System of the 10 GeV Synchrophasotron

       high-voltage supply is shown in Figure 4. The system
can be used to maintain a voltage across the plates to
an accuracy better than $\pm$ 0.02%. Figure 5 shows the
change in this voltage as a function of time for four
of the deflecting plates. Acknowledgment is made to the
following persons who took part in the experiments:
N. Boyko; G.A. Ivanov; A.N. Semenov; I.I. Finkel'shteyn;
A.A. Tsepelev; S.K. Yesin and N.A. Chubaro.
There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references: 4

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1959

Card 3/3

S/194/61/000/007/068/079
D201/D305

9,2584

AUTHOR: Zeytlenok, G.A.

TITLE: A more precise design of some of the regimes of
               tube oscillation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
               no. 7, 1961, 1, abstract 7 K3 (Tr. uchebn. in-tov
               svyazi, M-vo svyazi SSSR, 1960, no. 4, 31-40)

TEXT: The problem is considered of a more precise design of re-
gimes of a tube-oscillator with common cathode and common grid. The
relationship is derived for the optimum value of the anode voltage
for a given output power and the off-load resistance of the tank
circuit. The optimum value of the anode voltage is determined from
the maximum overall efficiency of the oscillator. A similar prob-
lem is solved when higher frequencies are involved (e.g. for UHF),
when the value of the tank circuit resistance at resonance is sin-
gle-valued. A technological approval to the oscillator design is

Card 1/2

A more precise design...   S/194/61/000/007/068/079
                                             D201/D305

considered next, the oscillator working in a slightly over-driven
state: $\zeta < 1$ $\big/$ Abstracter's note: $\zeta < \xi < 1$ given in text $\big/$. From
the assumptions made, several formulae, of practical interest, have
been obtained. $\big/$ Abstracter's note: Complete translation $\big/$

Card 2/2

9,3100

AUTHOR: Zeytlenok, G. A., Active Member of the Society

TITLE: The Time of Passage of Electrons Through the Grid - Anode
             Space of a Triode

TEXT: The dimensionless time during which an electron travels through
the space between grid and anode is indicated by ψ, which is one of the
principal parameters characterizing the traveling conditions in this
space. The author studied a planar tube, neglecting the edge effect,
the action of the magnetic field generated by the traveling electron,
and the effect of the mutual repulsion of electrons. The basic equations
(2), (4), and (5) express the motion of the electron in the constant and
alternating fields. These equations are used to study the interaction
between electrons and electric field. Equation (5) determines the de-
pendence of ψ on the phase relationship when the electron hits the
anode. The solution of ψ is given by a harmonic progression:

$\sqrt{c}$

Card 1/2

The Time of Passage of Electrons Through   S/108/60/015/009/009/012/XX
the Grid – Anode Space of a Triode   B012/B063

$$\psi = \psi_0' - \frac{\gamma_0}{2}\left\{ \dot{z}_0 \ \cos(\omega t + \chi_0') + \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{\xi g_0}{2}\right)^2 \gamma_0 \ \cos(2\omega t + 2\chi_0')\right\} \quad (19). \ \text{Figs. 1}$$

and 2 show the ψ curves as a function of the phase relationship when the
electron hits the anode. Next, the author describes the effect of the
alternating voltage amplitude upon ψ. It is noted that formula (19) is
one of the most important formulas characterizing the flight of elec-
trons through the space between anode and grid. In the following papers,
the current induced in the anode circuit and the most favorable condi-
tions in an ultrahigh-frequency oscillator with triodes and tetrodes
will be determined with the aid of formula (19). There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1960

Card 2/2

ZEYTLENOK, G.A.

Induced current in the plate circuit of a triode. Radiotekhnika
16 no.1:41-51 Ja '61.   (MIRA 14:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radio-
tekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S. Popova.
                    (Triodes)

ZEYTLENK, G. A.

95

S/089/62/013/006/019/027
B102/B186

AUTHORS: G. T. and M. R.

TITLE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya Moskovskogo inzhenerno-fizicheskogo
institute (Scientific Conference of the Moscow Engineering
Physics Institute) 1962

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 603 - 606

TEXT: The annual conference tock place in May 1962 with more than 400
delegates participating. A review is given of those lectures that are
assumed to be of interest for the readers of Atomnaya energiya. They are
following: A. I. Leypunskiy, future of fast reactors; A. A. Vasil'yev,
design of accelerators for superhigh energies; I. Ya. Pomeranchuk,
analyticity, unitarity, and asymptotic behavior of strong interactions at
high energies; A. B. Migdal, phenomenological theory for the many-body
problem; Yu. D. Fiveyskiy, deceleration of medium-energy antiprotons in
matter; Yu. M. Kogan, Ya. A. Iosilevskiy, theory of the Mössbauer effect;
M. I. Ryazanov, theory of ionization losses in nonhomogeneous medium;
Yu. B. Ivanov, A. A. Rukhadze, h-f conductivity of subcritical plasma;

Card 1/4

35

Nauchnaya konferentsiya...

S/089/62/013/006/019/027
B102/B186

design of 30-Mev electron linear accelerator; Ye. O. Pyatnov, A. A. Glazkov, V. G. Lopato, A. I. Vinogenov, G. N. Skepskiy, V. D. Seleznev, experimental characteristics of low-energy electron linear accelerators; Q. A. Zeytlenk, V. M. Levin, S. I. Piskunov, V. L. Smirnov, V. K. Khokhlov, radiocircuit parameters of ЛУЭ(LUE)-type accelerators; G. A. Tyagunov, O. A. Val'dner, B. M. Gokhberg, S. I. Korshunov, V. I. Kotov, Ye. M. Moroz, accelerator classification and terminology; O. S. Milovanov, V. B. Varaksin, P. R. Zenkevich, theoretical analysis of magnetron operation; A. G. Tragov, P. R. Zenkevich, calculation of attenuation in a diaphragmated waveguide; Yu. P. Lazarenko, A. V. Ryabtsev, optimum attenuation length for linear accelerator; A. A. Zhigarev, R. Ye. Yeliseyev, review on trajectographs; I. G. Morozova, G. A. Tyagunov, review on more than 500 ion sources; M. A. Abroyan, V. L. Komarov, duoplasmatron-type source; V. S. Kusnetsov, A. I. Solnyshkov, calculation and production of intense ion beams; V. M. Rybin (Ye. V. Armenskiy), inductive current transmitters of high sensitivity; V. I. Koroza, G. A. Tyagunov, kinetic description of linear acceleration of relativistic electrons; A. D. Vlasov, phase oscillations in linear accelerators; E. L. Burshteyn, G. V. Voskreeenskiy, beam field effects in the waveguide of an electron linear accelerator; R. S. Bobovikov,

Card 3/4

43261

S/108/62/017/012/001/010
D413/D308

9.4220 (&/so4205)

AUTHOR: Zeytlenok, G.A., Member of the Society
               (see Association)

TITLE: On the interaction of the electron stream
               with the electric field in klystron
               (resnatron) resonators

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v. 17, no. 12, 1962, 3-12

TEXT: The author considers the interaction problem
for the case where the RF voltage amplitude applied to the gap
is comparable with the accelerating voltage; there is no rigor-
ous solution for this case, but the author's methods developed
in previous papers (Radiotekhnika v. 15, no. 9,* 1960 and v. 16,
no. 1,† 1961) can be extended to give quite simple and useful
results. An equation is derived for the transit angle, and ex-
pressions are obtained for the active and reactive components
both of the induced resonator current and of the electron load
admittance. The RF voltage across the gap is shown to affect

Card 1/2   * S/108/60/015/009/009/012/XX ;   †: Not abstracted

On the interaction ...   S/108/62/017/012/001/010
                                         D413/D308

the induced current significantly only near transit angles that
are multiples of 2π, and the presence of harmonics (all above
the second may be neglected) in the convection current affects
only the susceptance of the electron load. A comparison with the
triode case shows that to obtain the same mean transit angle the
accelerating voltage in the triode has to be four times that in
the klystron (or resnatron), and even then the range of variation
of the angle in the triode is twice that in the klystron. There
are 3 figures.

νX

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki
                  i elektrosvyazi im. A.S. Popova (Scientific and
                  Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Elec-
                  trical Communications imeni A.S. Popov)
                  [Abstractor's note: Name of association was taken
                  from first page of journal.]

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1962

Card 2/2

ZEYTLENOK, G.A.

Calculation of a hard-driven electron-tube generator. Radio-
tekhnika 19 no.2:38-46 F '64.   (MIRA 17:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy c'' on Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva
radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni A.S. Popova.

L 39506-66   GD

ACC NR: AR6012299   SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/65/000/010/A010/A010

AUTHOR: Zeytlenok, G. A.

TITLE: Method for solving complex problems of supercritical conditions in an electron tube oscillator

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 10A68

REF SOURCE: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta svyazi, vyp. 1, 1964, 35-42

TOPIC TAGS: electronic oscillator, oscillator theory, broadband transmission

ABSTRACT: A method is suggested for calculating load characteristics and operation of a broadband transmitter and also for calculating the modulation characteristic (anode modulation). The calculation is limited to the case of a resistive load. The case of oscillator operation with a reduced anode voltage is specifically considered. An illustrating example is given in a Supplement. Four figures. Bibliography of 7 titles. L. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1   UDC: 621.373.421

L 3773-66   EnT(m)   DIAAP   GS   S/0000/64/000/000/0791/0794

ACCESSION NR: AT5007950

AUTHOR: Davydov, M. S.; Dorfman, L. G.; Yeklmov, V. V.; Zalmanzon, V. h.; Zeytlenok, G. A.; Levin, V. M.; Malyshev, I. F.; Petelin, I. G.; Petrunin, V. I.; Popov, V. A.; Trushin, N. Kh.; Umanskiy, I. G.; Finkel'shteyn, I. I.

TITLE: Deflecting system of 5-Gev antiproton channel

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 791-794

TOPIC TAGS: antiproton, high energy particle, particle beam, high energy accelerator

ABSTRACT: Specific requirements flowing from the applied principle of particle resolution have determined the choice of the type of deflecting system. During development of the device the requirements were also considered from the viewpoint of the high-frequency power supply system. The creation of a high-power 150-megahertz frequency generator that operates with pulses of several milliseconds duration is a technically complex task. Therefore, special attention was given during the development of the deflecting system to its economy and efficiency. Taking these considerations into account, computations were carried out of a number of

Card 1/3

L 3773-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5007950

alternate deflecting systems--in the form of a waveguide or band line operating in the energy recuperation regime, or in the form of a system of many-cavity or single-cavity volume resonators. As shown by the computations, it is most expedient to make the deflecting system in the form of a set of independently phased resonators of the quasitoroidal type, which operate in the fundamental mode of the electric oscillations, with the use of high-frequency electrical field for deflecting the particles. The report discusses the resonators employed in the deflecting system and their arrangement in the system. The chosen resonator form permits one to obtain a specific homogeneity of the deflecting field in the cross section of a beam by selection of suitable dimensions. The report discusses the characteristics of the developed system. The linear dimensions of the apertures in the resonators for channeling the beam are commensurable with the operating wavelength, which fact leads to the radiation of electromagnetic energy and to the appearance of a strong bond among the resonators. In order to eliminate this phenomenon and preserve complete transparency of the channel for the beam of deflected particles among the resonators, the waveguide segments are provided with limiting wavelength much lower than the operating one, and feedback is introduced in the magnetic field. As shown by investigations, the bond among the resonators is almost completely eliminated. Considerable attention was paid to the electric transparency of the resona-

Card 2/3

L 3773-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5007950

tors. The field strength in the resonator gaps which corresponds to a given mag-
nitude of the deflecting pulse was determined on the basis of the field pictures
that were taken in an electrolytic tank. Corrections were made for the variation
in the high-frequency field during the particles' flight time through a resonator
and for the difference between the static and high-frequency pictures of the field
in a gap. Measures were also taken to eliminate in the resonators the secondary
electron resonance discharge. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury
imeni D. V. Yefremova GKAE SSSR (Scientific-Research Institute of Electrophysical
Equipment, GKAE SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64   ENCL: 00   S UB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 00940-66   EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AT5015937   UR/3092/65/000/003/0051/0063

AUTHOR: Davydov, M. S.; Zeytlenok, G. A.; Levin, V. M.; Malyshev, I. F.;
Petelin, I. G.; Petrunin, V. L.; Trushin, N. F.; Finkel'shteyn, I. I.

TITLE: Problems of constructing the deflecting system of a 5-Gev antiproton
channel

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy
apparatury. Elektrofizicheskaya apparatura; sbornik statey, no. 3, 1965, 51-63

TOPIC TAGS: antiproton, antiproton isolation

ABSTRACT: The construction principles of an antiproton-isolating r-f deflecting
system are set forth. Calculations showed that the most expedient deflecting
system should comprise a set of independently-phased single-gap quasi-toroidal
resonators operating at the fundamental wave mode, the deflection being
accomplished by an electric r-f field. The deflection system of the OIYaI 5-Gev

Card 1/2

L 00940-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5015937   O

antiproton channel designed along the above lines (details given) has these
characteristics: 16 rectangular-deflecting-area resonators; resonance frequency,
150 Mc; Q-factor, 15000 or higher; shunt resistance, 0.8 Mohms; power loss in
one resonator is 60 kw and in the entire deflecting system, 1 Mw at a rated
electric-field strength of 31.2 kv/cm. All resonators are mounted in a 3-section
14-m long 1.5-m diameter vacuum tank. The resonators are connected to their
feeders via vacuum lead-ins and two-loop matchers. A separate-excitation 1.5-
Mw vhf oscillator produces 6-µsec pulses at a repetition rate of 5 p/min. Orig.
art. has: 12 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: NP, EC

NO REF SOV: 005   OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 DP

VOL'PIN, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich; ZEYTLENOK, G.A., otv. red.;
    KOKORIN, Yu.I., red.

[Principal concepts and calculation of the reliability
of a radio transmitter] Osnovnye poniatiia i raschet
nadezhnosti radioperedatchika. Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 93 p.
                                        (MIRA 18:8)

Card 1/3

Card 3/3

L 10294-66   EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP5026863   SOURCE CODE: UR/0108/65/020/011/0050/0057

AUTHOR: Zeytlenok, G. A. (Active member)

ORG: Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electro-
communication (Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi)

TITLE: Optimal operation of a shf triode power amplifier [Reported at the 19th
All-Union Scientific Session, NTORiE, May 1963]

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 20, no. 11, 1965, 50-57

TOPIC TAGS: power amplifier, shf amplifier

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a previous author's work (Radiotekhnika,
v. 16, no. 1, 1961) where the anode-current equation and grid-anode parameters
were determined for shf conditions. The present article offers a theory of the
optimal operation of a shf electron-tube amplifier. A new "effective interaction

L 10294-66

ACC NR: AP5026863

factor" is introduced; it is the ratio of the first-harmonic amplitude of the convection current in the grid plane to the first-harmonic amplitude of the anode current. It is shown that the latter decreases when the coefficient of utilization of the grid-anode d-c voltage increases. A formula for the optimal value of this coefficient is developed. A procedure for calculating the anode circuit is recommended. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 33 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 10Jul63 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

USSR/Medicine - Typhoid Fever   Aug 48
     Medicine - Medicine, Clinical

"Clinical Characteristics of Relapses in Typhoid
Fever," M. A. Zeytlenok, Clinic of Infectious Dis-
eases, Moscow Med Inst, Min Pub Health RSFSR, Moscow
Ord of Lenin Hosp imeni S. P. Botkin, 3 pp

"Sov Med" No 8

Data based on 634 case histories, of whom 10.4%
had relapses. Relapses have a seasonal varia-
tion, with highest index in November. Describes
diagnosis and treatment of relapse cases.

                                              24/49T81

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

Treatment of brucellosis with synthomycetin. Sovet. med. 17 no.4:11-
(CIML 24:4)
14 Apr 1953.

1. Of the Clinic for Infectious Diseases, Voronezh Medical Institute.

ZEYTLENCK, M.H.

ARZHELAS, L.K.; ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

Data on the variability of Eberthella typhosa in the organism.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.8:36-41 Ag '55 (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i
gigiyeny (dir. M.G.Kashtanova) i kliniki infektsionnykh
bolezney (zav.--prof. A.F.Bilibin) 2-go Moskovskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
     (TYPHOID FEVER, immunology.
       Vi-antigens)
    (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES.
       typhoid fever Vi-antigens)

ARZHELAS, L.K.,; ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

Vi-antigen in typhoid strains isolated from roseolas, from various organs, and from feces and urine of infected subjects. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 27 no.1:8-13 Ja '56   (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. M.G. Kashtanova) i kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.- prof. A.F. Bilibin) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
        (SALMONELLA TYPHOSA, immunology.
            Vi-antigen in strains isolated from various sources (Rus))
        (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,
            Salmonella typhosa Vi-antigen in strains isolated from various sources (Rus))

Zeytlenok, M.A.

ARZHELAS, L.K.,; ZHYTLENOK, M.A.

Data on variability of Salmonella typhosa in the organism. Report no.3: Investigation on the virulence of Salmonella typhosa isolated from patients with typhoid fever. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 27 no.1:13-19 Ja '56   (MIRA 9:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir.-M.G. Kashtanova, nauchnyy rukovoditel'-prof. V.A. Chernokhvostov) i kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. A.F. Bilibin)
         (SALMONELLA TYPHOSA,
             virulence of strains isolated from patients with typhoid
             fever (Rus))

ARZHELAS, L.K.; ZEYTLENOK M.A.

Data on the variability of typhoid bacteria in the sick organism.
Report no.4: Complete antigen in typhoid bacteria recovered from a
patient. Zhur. mikrobiol., epidem. i immun. 27 no.3:30-34 Mr' 56.

(MIRA 9:7)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny
i Kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney.
        (SALMONELLA TYPHOSA, immunology,
            antigens (Rus))
        (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,
            Salmonella typhosa antigens (Rus))

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

ZEYTLENOK, M.A. (Voronezh)

Clinical aspects of Q fever. Klin.med. 35 [i.e.34] no.1 Supplement:
38 Ja '57.

(MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh zabolevaniy (zav. kafedroy - prof.
N.P.Patrik) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
    (Q FEVER)

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

PATRIK, N.P., prof.; ZEYTLENOK, M.A., dotsent

"Course on infectious diseases" by A.F.Bilibin, K.V.Bunin.
Reviewed by N.P.Patrik, M.A.Zeitlenok. Sov.med. 21 no.9:150-152
Ag '57.
          (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES) (BILIBIN, A.F.)   (MIRA 10:12)
                                                    (BUNIN, K.V.)

ZEYTLEHOK, M.A.

Pathogenesis of the recurrences of typhoid fever. Sov.med. 21
no.12:46-53 D '57.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy-prof. N.P.
Patrik) Voronezhskogo instituta.
(TYPHOID FEVER
recur., pathogen. (Rus)

ZEYTLENOK, M.A

ZEYTLENOK,

Zeytlenok, M.A., Doc Med Sci--(diss) "Clinic and pathogenesis of the (relapses of) typhoid fever." Voronezh, 1958. 22 pp (Min of Health RSFSR. Voronezh State Med Inst), 230 copies. Bibliography at end of text (11 titles), (KL,25-58,118)

−154−

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.; MARKOVA, I.A.; NEPYSHNEVSKAYA, V.V.

Distribution of toxoplasmosis in Voronezh Province. Trudy TSIU
68:73-76 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.; STUKALOVA, L.A.

Clinical aspects of mental disorders in patients with infectious
diseases treated with syntomycin. Zhur.nerv.i psikh. 62 no.6:894-
896 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.P.Patrik) i
kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. G.I.Plesso) Voronezhskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

(PSYCHOSES)   (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)   (ACETAMIDE)

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

"Essays on the epidemiology and clinical aspects of paratyphoid
B fever" by S.E. Shapiro, I.S. Zhdanov and L.R. Chapovskaia.
Reviewed by M.A. Zeitlenok. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun.
33 no.1:131-132 Ja '62.
(PARATYPHOID FEVER)   (MIRA 15:3)
(SHAPIRO, S.E.) (ZHDANOV, I.S.) (CHAPOVSKAIA, L.R.)

ZEYTLENOK, M.A., doktor med.nauk (Voronezh)

"Clinical aspects of infectious hemorrhagic diseases and fevers"
by E.A. Gal'perin. Reviewed by M.A. Zeitlenok. Kaz. med. zhur.
no.1:92-93 Ja-F '62.

                                    (MIRA 15:3)

(HEMORRHAGIC DISEASES)
(HEMORRHAGIC FEVER)
(GAL'PERIN, E.A.)

ZEYTLENOK, N. A.

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery   Apr 50
                    Diagnostics

"Investigation of the Exudation of Protein in Cases
of Acute Dysentery," N. A. Zeytlenok, Moscow

"Sov Med" No 4, pp 9, 10

Investigates importance of qual and quant detn of
protein in the feces for diagnosis and detg the
course of local inflammatory processes in cases of
acute dysentery, by making total of 1,249 coprologi-
cal analyses on 678 patients. Discusses results
under macroscopic and microscopic observation of the
blood, microscopic observation of the leucocytes,

                                                            176T79

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery (Contd)   Apr 50

macroscopic detn of the mucus, exudative protein,
and quantity of exudative protein and dynamics of
coprological indications.

                                                            176T79

ZEYTLENOK, N. A. (Cand Med Sci) and ANIKIN, M. M. (Docent)

        "USSR Scientific Session on Poliomyelitis, February 1951," Nevropat. i
Psikhiat., No.2, pp 93-97, 1951

Translation   W-24090, 30 Sep 52

ZEYTLENCK, N.A. AND Ye.N BYCHKOVA

The Development of a Methodical Approach to the Study of Corticovisceral Regulation of Immunobiological Reactions Against the Influenza Virus. Problema Grippa i Ostrykh Katarrov Verkhnikh Dykhatel'nykh Putey, Moscow, 1952, pp 42-44.

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.; BYCHKOVA, Ye.N.

Role of the higher nervous function in infection and immunity.
Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 4 no.2:267-281 Mr-Ap '54.   (MLRA 7:10)

1. Institut virusologii im. D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR.
        (INFLUENZA, immunology,
            antibodies, conditioned immun. reaction)
        (REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
            prod. of immun. conditioned reaction to influenza
            antibodies)
        (INTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,
            influenza intibodies, prod. of immun. conditioned reaction)

Translation M-729, 25 aug 55

Zeytlenok, N.A.

USSR/Biology - Plant pathology

Card 1/1   Pub. 22 - 40/47

Authors   : Ryzhkov, V. L.; Kabachnik, M. I., Memb. Corresp. of Acad. of Sc. USSR;
               Tarasevich, L. M.; Medved', T. Ya.; Zeytlenok, N. A.; Marchenko, N. K.;
               Vagzhanova, V. A.; Ulanova, E. F.; and Cheburkina, N. V.

Title   : Biological activity of alpha-aminophosphinic acids

Periodical   : Dok. AN SSSR 98/5, 849-852, Oct 11, 1954

Abstract   : The biological activity of alpha-aminophosphinic acids (toxic when in large
               concentrations), is discussed. The biological activity of these acids is
               best expressed in the inhibition of virus multiplication in the mosaic dis-
               ease of tobacco. The effect of these acids and glycol on the titer of in-
               fluenza virus in growing chicken embryos was investigated and the results
               are described. Eleven references: 7-USSR; 2-USA; 1-French and 1-German
               (1930-1953). Tables.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Institute of Elementary-Organic Compounds and the Academy
               of Medical Sciences USSR, The D. I. Ivanov Institute of Virusology

Submitted   : July 7, 1954

ZEYTLENOK, N. A., and PILLE, E. P.

"   "Observation of Cases of the Disease and Reservoirs of Q-Fever Virus in
Altay Kray," a report discussed at one of six meetings of the Virological
Section, Moscow Dept. All-Union Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists, and
Infectionists imeni I. I. Mechnikov in 1955. Voprosy Virusologii, 1, No 2, 1956

Sum. 1003, 20 Jul 56

ZEITLENOK, N.A.

Work of the section fo virology of the Moscow branch of the All-
Union Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists and Specialists
in Infectious Diseases in 1955. Vop.virus. 1 no.2:63-64 Mr-Ap '56.

(VIRUS DISEASES)

(MLRA 10:1)

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.; PILLE, E.R.

Detection of Q fever cases and viral reservoirs in Altai Territory.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.7:17-22 Jy '56.   (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz Instituta virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR.
(Q FEVER, epidemiol.
in Russia, propagation by cattle in Altai region)

"A Disease of the Crimean Hemorrhagic Fever Type in Astrakhanskaya
Oblast," by N. A. Zeytlenok, K. A. Vanag, and E. R. Pille,
Institute of Virology imeni D. I. Ivanovskiy, Voprosy Virusologii,
Vol 2, No 2, Mar Apr 57, pp 92-97

This work reports study of 11 cases of hemorrhagic fever which occured
in 1953 and 1954 in a geographic location which had not been previously
known as a focus of the disease. Charts are included showing general data
concerning the patients, symptoms, hematological changes, temperature curves,
and results of the complement fixation reaction with convalescent serum
and serum from domestic animals in Astrakhanskaya Oblast. The clinical
picture of the disease is discussed in detail. All clinical manifestations
of the cases observed were typical for hemorrhagic fever, as were the
epidemiological particulars. A tick vector was established; according to
A. L. Dumine and data from the Rostov-na-Donu Institute of medical
parasitology, Hyalomma plumbeum plumbeum was the parasite most commonly
encountered in pastures in the affected area.

The work states that tick-borne encephalitis virus obtained from Ye.
N. Levkovich and hemorrhagic fever virus obtained from A.A. Avakyan were
used in complement fixation tests. Points are listed on the basis of which
the conclusive diagnosis was made. An extensive summary in English is
provided. (U)

ZEYTLENOK N. A.

ZAYTLENOK, N.A.; VANAG, K.A.; PILIK, B.R.

Cases of the type of crimean hemorrhagic fever observed in Astrakhan
Province [with summary in English]. Vop.virus. 2 no.2:92-98 Mr-Ap '57.
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR, Moskva.
        (EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER, epidemiol.
            in Russia (Rus))

ZBYTIENOK, N.A.

International Congress on Natural Foci Encephalitis in Central
Europe, held in Czechoslovakia on Oct. 9-11, 1956. Vop.virus.
2 no.2:122-124 Mr-Ap '57.   (MIRA 10:6)
        (ENCEPHALITIS)

ZEYTLENOK,
CEITLYONOK, N.A.; PILLE, E.R.; KONOSH, O.V.

A study of the physiology of reproduction of vaccinia and influenza
viruses using metabolic inhibitors. Acta virol. Engl. Ed., Praha 1
no.2:65-77 Apr-June 57.

1. Institute of Virology, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, USSR.
          (VACCINIA, virus.
                 reprod. physiol., eff. of metab. inhibitors, application
                 to chemother.)
          (INFLUENZA, VIRUSES, eff. of drugs on
                 metab. inhibitors on reprod. physiol., application to
                 chemother.

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.

Meeting of directors of vaccine and serum institutes, of institutes
of epidemiology, microbiology and hygiene and the Learned Council
of the Ivanovskii Institute of Virology of the Academy of Medicine
of the U.S.S.R. Vop.virus. 2 no.5:311-312 S-O '57.   (MIRA 10:12)
          (VIRUS RESEARCH)

E-3

USSR / Virology. Human and Animal Viruses. Viruses of the Pox
             Group.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 90648

Authors   : Zeytlenok, N. A.; Pille, E. R.; Konosh, O. V.
Inst   : Not given
Title   : The Effect of Dyes on Viral Hemagglutination.

Orig Pub   : Vopr. virusologii, 1957, No. 5, 273-278

Abstract   : Hemagglutination (HA) produced by the virus of the smallpox
              vaccine was inhibited by most of the 14 tested acridine,
              rhodamine, fluoran, thiazole and other dyestuffs of various
              chemical structures irrespective of their acidity or basic
              characteristics. Atabrine (quinacrine) had the greatest ef-
              fect. It not only prevented hemagglutination but removed
              that which had already set in. Erythrocytes treated with
              atabrine (quinacrine) and washed out of it lost their ability
              to adsorb hemagglutinins of the vaccine virus or be

Card 1/2

ZEITLENOK, N.A.

Regional pathology of neuroviral infections in the Ukraine. Vop.
virus. 3 no.1:59-61 Ja-F '58.   (MIRA 11:4)
       (VIRUS DISEASES, pathology
        virus dis. of nerv. system in Ukraine (Rus)

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.

Regional pathology of neurotropic virus infections in the Ukraine.
N.A. Zeitlenok. Vop. virus 3 no.2:126 Mr-Ap '58   (MIRA 11:5)
(UKRAINE--VIRUS DISEASES)

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.

      Poliomyelitis and similar diseases caused bu enteric viruses. Yop.
      virus 3 no.6:376-378 N-D '58.   (MIRA 12:1)
             (POLIOMYELITIS)
             (VIRUS DISEASES)

AUTHORS: *ZEYTLENOK, N·14.*
           Zeytlenok, N. A.,   Konosh, O. V.,   20-3-51/59
           Pille, E. R.

TITLE: The Influence of Metabolites and Antimetabolites Belonging
           to the Tricarbonic Acid Cycle Upon the Multiplication of
           Vaccine Virus in Chicken Embryos   (Vliyaniye metabolitov i
           antimetabolitov tsikla trikarbonovykh kislot na razmnozheniye
           virusa ospovaktsiny v kurinykh embrionakh).

ABSTRACT: The problem of the importance of the oxidation process for
            the propagation of the viri has been raised already since
            the first years of the study of the physiology of viri
            (references 3-10, 15, 18). As is known that the respiratory
            cycle of the tricarbonic acids is in the centre of the tissue
            reaction process of animals and plants. This problem of the
            importance of this cycle for the propagation of viri, of
            course, attracted attention. The authors give a
            literature survey of the papers dealing with the same
            subject (references 2,4,5,7, 11-13, 17). There are only few
            data concerning the vaccine virus in this connection (except
            reference 18). Therefore the present paper was carried out.
            Adenosin-triphosphoric acid, succinic acid, pyroacemic-, mal-

Card 1/4

The Influence of Metabolites and Antimetabolites Belonging   20-3-51/59
to the Tricarbonic Acid Cycle Upon the Multiplication of Vaccine
Virus in Chicken Embryos

leinic-, and malonic acid were neutralized with Na_2CO_3
or with NaOH and sterilized by boiling up to 100^0
or with antibiotics. A quantity of 0,1 ml was applied to the
chorion-allantois sheath of 10-12 days old chicken embryos
through the air sac. 5-10 minutes later the virus in question
was injected as suspension of the same sheaths of infected
chicken embryos. After an incubation of 42 hours at 35^0
the development of the viri was determined by the existence
of the virus hemaglutinines in ratio to the erythrocytes of
chicks which were susceptible for the vaccine virus. Table 1
shows the results. They show that the salts of the malonic-,
succinic-, citric-, and pyroacemic acid have not influenced
considerably the development of the vaccine virus. The salts
of fumaric acid and of its isomer – the malleinic acid –
turned out to be toxical for the embryos, had, however, also
no influence on the virus. From all tested substances it was
only succinic acid-methyl-ether which yielded a statistically
reliable suppression of this virus. An experiment with the
Card 2/4   neutralization of a possible suppressing effect of the

The Influence of Metabolites and Antimetabolites Belonging   20-3-51/59
to the Tricarbonic Acid Cycle Upon the Multiplication of
Vaccine Virus in Chicken Embryos

mentioned ether by a previous introduction of succinic-
acid-sodium showed that the effect of the ether is
apparently not connected with the blocking of the inter-
change process of the tricabonic acid cycle. In the
experimental series with adenosintriphosphate (5 and 10 mg
per embryo) it was found that this substance does not
influence the development of the virus (table 2). The results
of the paper show that the reaction the vaccine virus to
metabolites and antimetabolites of the tricarbonic acid
cycle is different from that of the influenza virus. The
propagation of the vaccine virus is not connected with the
processes of aerobic tissue respiration, or at least not to
such a degree as the propagation of the influenza virus.
This different behavior of the two viri speaks in favor of
the individual characteristic features of the metabolism
of various species of viri. If Vorob'yeva's assumption
(reference 1) that adenosin-triphosphoric-acid was one
of the energy sources of the biosynthesis of the influenza

Card 3/4   virus substances shoult turn out toke right, the different

The Influence of Metabolites and Antimetabolites Belonging   20-3-51/59
to the Tricarbonic Acid Cycle Upon the Multiplication of
Vaccine Virus in Chicken Embryos

               reaction of the two species of viri to the introduction
               of adenosin-triphosphate can give informations as to the
               differences of these viri with respect to their energy
               sources.
               There are 2 tables, and 18 references, 7 of which are
               Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Virusology imeni D. I. Ivanovskiy Academy of
             Medical Sciences   (Institut virusologii im. D. I. Ivanovakogo
             Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: May 10, 1957, by V. A. Engel'gardt, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1957

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                eff. of acridines on develop. & hemagllut. capacity (Rus))
          (ACRIDINES, effects,
                on vaccinia virus develop. & hemagllut. capacity (Rus))
          (AGGLUTINATION,
                by vaccinia virus, eff. of acridines (Rus))

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Twenty-five patients with chronic infective polyarthritis were given X-ray irradiation to the adrenal gland region to a total dose of 150 - 200 r. (6 - 8 treatment sessions each of 25 r.); 16 patients showed improvement. It is concluded that the irradiation promotes normal adrenal function leading to increased cortisone secretion.

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SOV/80-33-2-14/52

AUTHORS: Zeytlin, Kh. L., Strunkin, V. A., Revazov, Ye. K.

TITLE: Effect of Cathodic Polarization Upon Stability
              of Tantalum in Hydrochloric Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2,
              pp 345-348 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of temperature and
              current density upon degree of disintegration of
              tantalum metal which takes place when negative
              potential is applied to the latter. Negative
              potential was created in tantalum by: (1) - connecting
              tantalum plates (thickness 1 mm and area cm^2) with the
              negative pole of a current source, as shown in Fig.
              1:

Card 1/5

Effect of Cathodic Polarization Upon
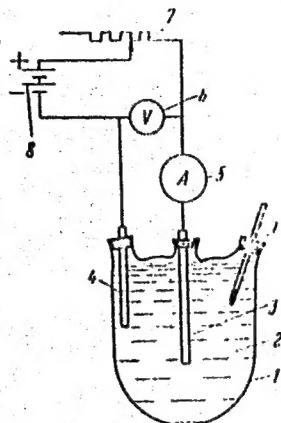Stability of Tantalum in Hydrochloric Acid

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Fig. 1. Diagram for application of negative potential
to tantalum: (1) 0.75 1 flask; (2) 20% HCl; (3)
graphite anode; (4) tantalum sample; (5) milliampere-
meter; (6) voltmeter; (7) variable resistance; (8)
source of direct current; (9) thermometer. Anode-
cathode distance = 2.5 cm.

Card 2/5